

1. (Applying the Definite Integral ) A marketing company is trying a new campaign. The campaign lasts for three weeks, and during this time, the company finds that it gains customers as a function of time according to the formula:

$$C(t) = 10t - 4t^2 + 5$$

where  $t$  is time in weeks and the number of customers is given in thousands.

- (a) Using the following form of the definite integral,

$$\int_a^b f(t)dt = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(a + \frac{(b-a)i}{n}\right)$$

calculate the average number of customers gained during the three-week campaign.

**Solution.** We consider  $t$  to be number of weeks.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^3 (10t - 4t^2 + 5)dt &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( 10 \left( \frac{3i}{n} \right) - 4 \left( \frac{3i}{n} \right)^2 + 5 \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{90}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n i - \frac{108}{n^3} \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 + \frac{15}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 1 = \frac{90}{2} - \frac{108}{3} + 15 = 24. \end{aligned}$$

- (b) Also compute the average number of customers using the form

$$\int_a^b f(t)dt = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(a + \frac{(b-a)(i-1)}{n}\right)$$

Compare the results. What can you confirm from this comparison?

**Solution.** The result will be the same, and it confirms that  $x_i^*$  can be any point in the interval  $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ .

2. Explain why the following property is true:

$$\left| \int_a^b f(t)dt \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(t)|dt$$

Can you find an example where the inequality is strict?

**Solution.** The LHS is the net area, while the RHS is the total area. Please draw a picture and explain it. No need for proof.

3. Determine if each statement below is true or false.

- (a) We always set  $x_i^*$  to be the right-hand endpoint of the  $i$ th interval.

**Solution.** False.  $x_i^*$  can be any point in the interval  $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ .

- (b)

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^3 = \left( \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right)^2$$

**Solution.** True. Please help them to prove it using induction.

- (c) If  $f(x) \geq 0$  on  $[a, b]$ , then  $\int_a^b f(t)dt$  represents the total area bounded by  $f$ ,  $x = a$ ,  $x = b$  and the  $x$ -axis.

**Solution.** True. Please help them understand the necessity of condition  $f \geq 0$ .